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## APPENDIX II.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MODERN  
LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,  
HELD IN CHICAGO, JANUARY  
1, 2, AND 3, 1903.

## THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSO- CIATION OF AMERICA.

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The eighth annual meeting of the CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA was held in Chicago, January 1-3, under the auspices of the modern language departments of the University of Chicago. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Division, the papers read were of real merit, and the interest and enthusiasm felt were significant and full of promise. The major part of the success of the meeting was certainly due to the wise and hospitable arrangements of our hosts. All felt the advantage of meeting in a large city. If it were possible to arrange equitably the expense of entertainment, nearly all who attended this meeting would vote to meet for the future only in large centres.

The first session was called to order in Haskell Assembly Hall, on Thursday evening, January 1. Dean Judson delivered the address of welcome, after which Professor Starr Willard Cutting, of the University of Chicago, gave the President's address, in which he discussed some very general defects in our methods of teaching modern foreign languages. President Cutting's address was a plea for imparting more effectually to our students the essential spirit of the foreign language.

At the conclusion of the session, there was a social gathering at the Quadrangle Club.

At the beginning of the second session, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. In his report, the Secre-

tary gave the statistics concerning the membership of the Association, and spoke of the cordial relations existing between the Division and the parent Society. He gave notice of a motion to make several minor changes in the Constitution of the Division. In response to an inquiry of the Secretary, it was moved and carried that the publication of the summaries in the Programme was a desirable thing. The report of the Treasurer was as follows :

Report of the Treasurer of the Central Division for the year ending December 31, 1902

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from the Treasurer of the Modern Language Association, Professor H. C. G. von Jagemann, . .	\$43 00	
	————	\$43 00

#### EXPENDITURES.

Programme and envelopes therefor, . . . .	\$11 00
Stamps for Programme, . . . .	6 80
Stamps for correspondence, . . . .	1 07
Envelopes and paper, . . . .	1 50
Clerk hire, . . . .	1 00
Filing Index for correspondence, . . . .	21 63
Total, . . . .	———— \$43 00

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND WEEKS,  
*Treasurer.*

It was moved and carried that the reading of each paper be restricted to twenty minutes.

The President appointed the following committees :

Committee on Nominations : Professors Hatfield, Carpenter, James, Cloran, Morton, Roedder.

Committee on Time and Place of Meeting : Professors Karsten, Jenkins, Brooks, Galloo, Hubbard, Jack.

Committee to Audit the Treasurer's Report : Professors Curme, Almstedt, Fossler.

The reading of papers was then begun. For the report of these papers, the Secretary is under great obligation to Professor John S. Nollen, who kindly offered him the use of notes prepared for another purpose.

Professor D. K. Dodge, of the University of Illinois, read a paper on "Literary References in the Writings of Abraham Lincoln," in which he stated the amount and distribution, in Lincoln's works and letters, of proverbs and of passages from the Bible, from Shakespeare, and from other authors, with the relation of these quotations to Lincoln's reading.—Professor W. H. Carruth, of the University of Kansas, followed with a paper on "Scott's *Waverley* and Hauff's *Lichtenstein*." [See *Publications*, XVIII, 4.] The reader argued from internal evidence that, while *Ivanhoe* and other novels may have suggested some elements in *Lichtenstein*, *Waverley* was essentially the model imitated by Hauff. The argument was based upon similarities in historical background, plot, character, situations, method of narration, and style.—Professor Karl Pietsch, of the University of Chicago, presented a paper, "On the Imperfect II III in Berceo," in which he supported the theory of Hansen as to the accentuation *iě* 2/6, and showed that Berceo uses *ia* 3 by the side of *iě*, the former occurring only in rhyme and at the caesura (tonic position), the latter only within the hemistich (atonic position).—Dr. A. C. L. Brown, of the University of Wisconsin, discussed "Welsh Traditions in Layamon's *Brut*." [Printed in *Modern Philology*, I, 1.] Many additions that Layamon made to the history of Wace show their source, immediate or remote, in Welsh tradition. If Layamon's additions to Wace, including those that deal with Arthur and the round table, come from Welsh tradition, the theories of Foerster and Zimmer respecting the development of the Arthurian legend are impaired.—The last paper of the morning was that of Professor G. L. Swiggett, of the University of Missouri, on "The Sources of Kleist's *Penthesilea*." [To appear in the *University of Mis-*

*souri Studies.*] The reader seeks the sources mentioned in A. W. Schlegel's translation of *El Mayor Encanto Amor*, and *Las Amazonas*, the former by Calderon, the latter hitherto ascribed to the same author. He finds in the first of these plays the poetic background, and in the two plays the leading motives and situations of *Penthesilea*.—A paper by Professor George Hempl, of the University of Michigan, on "The Runes at the End of Hicckes' Transcript of the Runesong," was read by title. [Printed in *Modern Philology*, I, 1.]

The Friday afternoon session was devoted, by way of innovation, to three separate "department meetings," in English, Romance Languages, and Germanic Languages. These meetings were for the informal discussion of questions of supposed restricted departmental interest. Professor F. A. Blackburn, of the University of Chicago, presided at the English conference, and opened the discussion by speaking of the manner in which text-books in modern languages are usually reviewed for the journals. He pleaded for a more genuinely conscientious and critical treatment in the reviews.—Professor D. K. Dodge, of the University of Illinois, spoke in favor of some inter-collegiate agreement in courses in undergraduate English. A committee, composed of Messrs. Dodge, Tolman, and Thorndike, was appointed to consider the question.—Professor F. I. Carpenter, of the University of Chicago, reported upon the founding of a new journal of modern philology, to be edited by representatives of the department of English and other modern language departments of the University of Chicago. Professor G. E. Karsten, of the University of Indiana, announced a change in the title of the *Journal of Germanic Philology*, and the addition to the editorial force of Professor A. S. Cook, of Yale University. Both speakers expressed the conviction that there would be no rivalry between the two reviews.—Professor G. Scott Clark, of Northwestern University, introduced a brief discussion of spelling in the high schools.

The conference in Romance Languages met with Professor Raymond Weeks, of the University of Missouri, in the chair. In the first topic discussed: "Conditions of instruction in the Romance languages in the West," it was brought out that a vast amelioration in these conditions could be brought about by a closer and more earnest affiliation among the teachers of the various languages concerned. A brief historical survey was given of the conditions of instruction in French and Italian in the west. There was substantial agreement that, even in the elementary texts read in French, the subject matter should be as distinctly national as possible, treating of the life and history of France, rather than of foreign countries. Mention was made of the too-often forgotten value of scientific French.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld, of the University of Wisconsin, presented in the German conference the subject of university preparation for secondary teachers of German. He spoke of the high ideal of scholarship and duty to be given future teachers, and commented upon the inferiority of the American professional training of teachers of German as compared with the German. The comparative value of insistence upon elementary and advanced work was discussed. A number of those present joined in the discussion, and reports were given of what is being done in various institutions towards the introduction of better methods of instruction for secondary teachers of German.—Professor Starr W. Cutting, of the University of Chicago, introduced a discussion on the importance of composition in the curriculum. In the opinion of the speaker, more time should be given to composition. The translation of English sentences into German can easily be carried too far; much more can be gained, beyond a given point, by the oral and written reproduction of a passage or text read. Professor J. T. Hatfield, of Northwestern University, was one of a number who entered into the discussion. He thought that texts should be used which relate experiences

that could be duplicated in the life of the student, and favored an attempt to develop the use of various styles.—Professor Hohlfeld brought up the third subject, “the teaching of German literature.” In teaching a foreign language with a view to its literature, more regard should be paid to the facts and principles familiar to the American student from his earlier reading and study of English literature. Most of our text books, in the opinion of the speaker, follow too exclusively German methods, and neglect the principle of establishing as close a connection as possible between the foreign and native literatures. There was a general discussion of this as of the other questions.

The general opinion concerning the department conferences seemed to be that they formed a valuable adjunct to the meeting. In so small a group, a more earnest and frank discussion is possible. The increased specialization of the papers read at our meetings is rapidly decreasing the number of occasions when a considerable proportion of those present are capable of joining in a discussion. The tendency to specialization has probably not yet reached its height, hence there is danger that the meetings of the future will offer fewer and fewer subjects of general interest. On the other hand, there is a danger that the “department meetings” degenerate into mere experience meetings, but even as such they would serve a real purpose.

On Friday night, a Commers was held at the Hotel Bismarck.

On the convening of the Association for the fourth session, the reports of committees were listened to. The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: President, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan; Secretary and Treasurer, Professor Raymond Weeks, University of Missouri; First Vice-President, Professor A. F. Blackburn, University of Chicago; Second Vice-President, Professor John S. Nollen,



Iowa College; Third Vice-President, Professor Lawrence Fossler, University of Nebraska. Members of the Council: Professors John E. Matzke, Leland Stanford University; A. R. Hohlfeld, University of Wisconsin; Frederick Klaeber, University of Minnesota; Gustaf E. Karsten, University of Indiana; C. von Klenze, University of Chicago. These gentlemen were then elected, and the following Executive Committee was chosen: In addition to the Secretary, Professors A. R. Hohlfeld, F. A. Blackburn.

In accordance with the report of the Committee on Place of Meeting, the Association voted to join the parent Society in a meeting at Ann Arbor.

The Auditing Committee reported that it had found the Treasurer's report correct.

The Association ordered the Secretary to tender the thanks of the Society to the following institutions for invitations received for the next meeting: Lewis Institute, Northwestern University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin.

The following amendments to the Constitution of the Division were proposed by the Secretary and carried:—

In Section 1 of Article II, omit the word *a* before *Treasurer*; in Section 2 of the same Article, change the word *four* to *five*; in Section 2 of Article III, omit the word *the* before *Treasurer*.

Professor F. M. Tisdell, of the Armour Institute, opened the programme with a paper on "The Influence of Popular Customs on the Mystery Plays." The speaker discussed the dramatic nature of mediaeval popular celebrations, explained how these customs forced their way into the church, until finally they were taken up by the clergy and made a part of the religious festivities. Because of this process, came the development of comedy within the Mystery plays.—Dr. Edwin C. Roedder, of the University of Wisconsin, presented some "Semasiological Notes on *Kopf* and *Haupt*." After

devoting a few moments to the history of semasiological research and recent publications of importance, the paper discussed the different methods of interpreting change in word-meaning, and made a plea for the psychological method, illustrating the different methods by the manner in which they treat the words *Kopf* and *Haupt*. The second part of the paper dealt more particularly with the pathotonic or emotional coloring of words.—Professor E. C. Baldwin, of the University of Illinois, followed with a paper on “The Relation of the English ‘Character’ to its Greek Prototype.” The formal “Character,” the most prolific and significant literary form of the seventeenth century, developed under the change that was taking place from the creative to the analytic spirit. Joseph Hall was mentioned as the first writer of “Characters” in English, and his indebtedness to the “Ethical Characters” of Theophrastus was illustrated. [See *Publications*, XVIII, 3.]—Professor T. Atkinson Jenkins, of the University of Chicago, read a paper on “The Substitution of *lui parler* for *parler à lui*.” *Parler à lui* occurs in the plays of Molière, without any special emphasis being intended. Material which has recently become accessible permits us to locate chronologically the disappearance of this construction. At first, the conjunctive form seems to be used only when the verb has an indirect complement with *de*: *parler à lui*, but: *lui parler de son aventure*. In the opinion of the reader, the conjunctive form was brought in largely through the analogy of *dire*, whose use overlapped *parler*. The long survival of the disjunctive form may in part be due to the fact that *à* fell heir to the meaning “with,” formerly expressed by *o* (apud), so that a distinct prepositional sense, different from the ordinary dative relation, was conveyed by *parler à lui*.—Dr. Jane Sherzer spoke on “A Search for a Manuscript.” Dr. Sherzer’s paper related the discovery by her of a new manuscript of *The Isle of Ladies*, which was found in the Marquis of Bath’s Library at Longleat.

At the fifth and last session, which met Saturday afternoon, Professor Timothy Cloran, of Vanderbilt University, opened the proceedings with a paper on "The Accents in Manuscript No. 24,766 of the Bibliothèque Nationale." These accent marks do not indicate the tonic vowel. They are used: with *i* before or after letters which might be confused with *i*; to prevent the confusion of *a*, *o*, *u*, *e*, before or after nasals; to distinguish two vowels in hiatus; to indicate the first vowel of a diphthong; to distinguish homonyms.—Professor E. P. Morton, of the University of Indiana, read a paper on "Some Characteristics of Epic Blank Verse," in which he discussed caesura, end-stopt and run-on lines, unstressed and feminine endings, in the principal English poets. It would take too long to give all the conclusions of this interesting paper, which comprised the results of a careful examination of more than 27,000 lines of Shakespeare, Milton, Young, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Keats, Shelley, and Arnold. Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, and Browning have established what may be called the normal blank verse in English for the nineteenth century, a verse form subtle in its power of effect, and without marked idiosyncrasies.—The next paper was "Fifteen Unpublished Letters of Wilhelm Müller," by Professor J. T. Hatfield, of Northwestern University. Search in public and private libraries in Germany has brought to light fifteen unpublished letters of Wilhelm Müller, some of which are of real value for a correct understanding of the author and of his relations with certain contemporaries.—Mr. R. W. Bruere, of the University of Chicago, discussed "The Ploughman's Creed." He considers untenable Skeat's theory of the single authorship of this work and the *Ploughman's Tale*.—The last paper, by Professor Raymond Weeks, of the University of Missouri, gave a statistical inquiry into the texts most used for the teaching of Old French in the best universities. The speaker deprecated the preference too commonly given to the *poésie courtoise* over the national epic. [See *Publications*, XVIII, 4.]

Professor Hohlfeld presented the following resolution :

*“Resolved,* That the sincere thanks of this Association be tendered to the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago, to the members of the Local Committee, and to the teachers of the modern language departments, for their liberal and generous hospitality, which has contributed so much to the success and pleasure of this meeting.”

This resolution was unanimously carried, and the eighth annual session of the Division then adjourned.

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